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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III

July 2–3, 2013

Revised Edition



Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

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Editors:
Jee Sun Nam
Agus Subiyanto
Nurhayati

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Editors' Note

In the international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift III, there are some new issues. First, the committee changes the previous theme into "Investigating Local Wisdom through Indigenous Language". Through the new theme, the committee invites language practitioners to discuss the problems concerning the importance of maintaining indigenous languages because the languages function as a means of expressing local wisdom. Second, the seminar uses the new label, LAMAS, the acronym which was proposed by Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo in the previous seminar, to make the participants easily remember it. Third, most of the keynote speakers come from various institutions. Those are Dr. Johnny Tjia (Summer Institute of Linguistics, Indonesia-International), Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea), Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S. (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta-Indonesia), Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana (Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, M.A., Ph.D (Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia), and Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

There are 113 participants who present the papers covering various topic areas. Those are 38 papers on sociolinguistics, 14 papers on morphology, 13 papers on applied linguistics, 8 papers on anthropolinguistics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 papers on cognitive linguistics, 7 papers on ethnography of communication, and 7 papers on computational linguistics.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

Editors’ Note for Revised Edition

There are some changes in this revised edition. First, we enclose the article by Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D entitled “Retrieving Local Wisdom in Korean with the Support of Corpus Processing Software” on page 555. Second, we delete the article by Yusup Irawan ‘Tiga Syarat Menuju Fonetik Modern’ as he cancelled his status as a participant. These changes have an impact on the change of table of contents.

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**SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
“LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III (LAMAS III)”**

DAY 1 (July 2, 2013)

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
09.30 – 10.45 WIB	REGISTRATION		PAKOEBUWONO
10.45 – 11.00 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 – 11.30 WIB	KEYNOTE SPEECH		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S.		
11.30 – 12.30 WIB	LUNCH AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO
12.30 – 14.00 WIB	PLENNARY SESSION 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D.	RETRIEVING LOCAL WISDOM IN KOREAN WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING SOFTWARE	
	Dr. Johnny Tjia	ISU KEBERTAHANAN DALAM USAHA PENCAGARAN BAHASA	
	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed.	INCORPORATING LOCAL WISDOM INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING (ELT)	
	Moderator : J. Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D		
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	Kahar Dwi Prihantono	PENATAAN ULANG KAMUS DIALEK BANYUMASAN; SEBUAH SUMBANGAN LEKSIKOGRAFIS BAGI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN DIALEK (RE-ORGANISATION OF BANYUMAS DIALECT DICTIONARY; LEXICOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTION TO DIALECT PRESERVATION)	
	Mualimin	KO AND RIKA IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL	
	Rukni Setyawati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH SEBAGAI UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KETAHANAN BUDAYA	
	Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih	PENGASINGAN RAMBU PETUNJUK DI PUSAT-PUSAT PERBELANJAAN DI SURABAYA	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	MUATAN SOSIO-KULTURAL DAN POLITIS DALAM BAHASA DARI SEGI ETNOGRAFI	
	Syahron Lubis	LOSS OF WORDS IN MANDAILINGNESE	
	M. Suryadi	GENERASI MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN KAGOK DENGAN BAHASA JAWANYA SENDIRI	
	Fatchul Mu'in	PENGUNAAN BAHASA DALAM RANAH JUAL BELI DI PASAR TERAPUNG LOK BAITAN KABUPATEN BANJAR KALIMANTAN SELATAN	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 C		CEMPAKA
	Neli Purwani	PENGUNAAN BAHASA INGGRIS DALAM IKLAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN: PELUANG ATAUkah ANCAMAN?	
	Ikmi nur Oktavianti	SEMANTIC SHIFT ON MALAY WORDS IN CLASSICAL MALAY TEXT HIKAYAT HANG TUAH COMPARE TO MODERN MALAY (INDONESIAN LANGUAGE) AND THE RELATION TO CULTURAL CONTEXT	
	Nunung Supriadi	PENGARUH DIALEK LOKAL TERHADAP BAHASA MANDARIN YANG DIGUNAKAN MASYARAKAT TIONGHUA DI PURWOKERTO	
	Agustina Lestary	DO BANJARESE WOMEN AND MEN SPEAK DIFFERENTLY?	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 D		MELATI
	Esther Hesline Palandi	KATA SERAPAN DALAM BAHASA JEPANG: UPAYA BANGSA JEPANG DALAM PEMELIHARAAN BAHASA DAN TERJADINYA PERGESERAN BAHASA SESUAI BUDAYA LOKAL	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	THE FEATURES OF JAVANESE WOMEN SPEECH: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY BASED ON LAKOFF'S THEORY	
	Meti Istimurti	PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN	
	Retno Purwani Sari Dan Tatan Tawami	THE STRATEGY OF THE TEXT AND THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONS TO EXERCISE SUNDANESE CRITICS’ IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Layli Hamida	SOSIALISASI DAN KEBIJAKAN ATAS KEBERAGAMAN BAHASA PADA MASYARAKAT TENGGER JAWA TIMUR: SEBUAH FENOMENA KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Dwi Wulandari dan Wiwik Sundari	SANTRI’S LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE ON PESANTREN TEACHING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	STYLE AND REGISTER USED AT PONDOK PESANTREN (A DIMENSION OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS)	
	Anandha	FENOMENA SOCIOLINGUISTIK BAHASA JAWA PESISIR SEBAGAI CERMIN KEARIFAN LOKAL	
15.30 – 16.00 WIB	BREAK AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	Surono	SOLIDARITAS (TU) DAN KESOPANAN (VOUS) DALAM BAHASA JAWA SEBAGAI WUJUD KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Riadi Darwis	SIKAP BERBAHASA PARA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR ISLAM TERPADU KABUPATEN BANDUNG DALAM KONTEKS MULTIBAHASA	
	Fandy Prasetya Kusuma	PERGESERAN BAHASA HOKKIAN DALAM UPACARA TE PAI DI INDONESIA	
	Elisa Carolina Marion	PERGESERAN PENGGUNAAN KEIGO KHUSUSNYA PADA PENGGUNAAN HONORIFIC TITLE (呼称) DAN PERUBAHAN HUBUNGAN ATASAN DAN BAWAHAN YANG TERJADI PADA PERUSAHAAN JEPANG	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Dian Swastika	JAVANESE EXPRESSIONS AS LOCAL WISDOM MANIFESTATION	
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA UPACARA TUMURUNING KEMBARMAYANG SEBAGAI CERMINAN KEARIFAN BUDAYA JAWA	
	Endang Setyowati	CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC STUDY	
	Prayudha	METAFORA SEBAGAI NASIHAT DALAM HOROSKOP JAWA: STUDI LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 C		CEMPAKA
	Sri Sulihingtyas D.	PANTUN BUKA PALANG PINTU: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM PERNIKAHAN ADAT BETAWI	
	Hatmiati	TUTURAN PAMALI DALAM TRADISI LISAN MASYARAKAT BANJAR	
	Atin Kurniawati	JAVANESE VIEW ON EDUCATION: AN ETNOLINGUISTIC STUDY	
	Muhammad	A SOCIAL CONTEXT OF SASAK PERSONAL PRONOUNS	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 D		MELATI
	Habiba Al Umami	PRESUPPOSITION ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTION IN MATA NAJWA “POLITIK SELEBRITI” EPISODE	
	Muhammad Rohmadi	TINDAK TUTUR PERSUASIF DAN PROVOKATIF DALAM WACANA SPANDUK KAMPANYE PILKADA JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Endro nugroho wasono aji	PERUBAHAN KATA GANTI ORANG KEDUA DALAM BAHASA JAWA	
	Yenny budhi listianingrum	PEMILIHAN BAHASA KELUARGA MUDA DI DESA KLOPODUWUR CERMIN PEMERTAHANAN IDENTITAS DAN EKSISTENSI BAHASA	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Sri wahyuni	PERUNDUNGAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENGGUNAAN LOGAT DIALEK DALAM TAYANGAN SINETRON DI TELEVISI	
	Lalu erwan husnan	LINGUISTIC ADAPTATION OF BAJO IN SUMBAWA ISLAND: A PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR SOCIAL MOTIVATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE	
	Tubiyono	COMPANY’S PARTICIPATION IN THE LOCAL LANGUAGE RETENTION	
	Endang sri wahyuni dan khrishandini	VARIASI BAHASA DALAM SINETRON TUKANG BUBUR NAIK HAJI (TBNH) KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI	
17.30 – 18.30 WIB	BREAK AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-1		PAKOEBUWONO A
	Rini Esti Utami	BAHASA JAWA DALAM SLOGAN-SLOGAN CALON GUBERNUR DAN WAKIL GUBERNUR JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Miza Rahmatika Aini	KESENIAN JARANAN SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA	
	Putu Utama	PELESTARIAN BAHASA BALI DALAM PENDIDIKAN FORMAL: PERSPEKTIF POLITIK DAN REGULASI	
	Leksito Rini	TARLING MUSIC AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AT NORTHERN COAST (PANTURA) IN THE PROVINCES OF WEST JAVA AND CENTRAL JAVA	
	Enita Istriwati	PENGENALAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BANGSA	
	Icuk Prayogi	PERGESERAN PEMAKAIAN PRONOMINA PERSONA DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA INFORMAL REMAJA: STUDI KASUS FILM TANGKAPLAH DAKU KAU KUJITAK (1987) DAN BANGUN LAGI DONG, LUPUS (2013)	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-2		PAKOEBUWONO B
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	PRANOTOCORO AS ONE OF THE SYMBOL OF JAVANESE CULTURE THAT BECOMES DIMINISH FROM DAY TO DAY	
	Siti Suharsih	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: HOW JAVANESE PRESERVED AND SHIFTED IN INDUSTRIAL AREA CASE STUDY IN NIKOMAS COMPANY	
	Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani dan I Komang Sumaryana Putra	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE OF BALINESE MOTHER TONGUE THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL STORY TELLING (MESATUA) IN BATU BULAN VILLAGE, GIANYAR	
	Sutarsih	LANGUAGE AND SAFETY	
	Anang Febri Priambada	ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE PADA CERAMAH BUDAYA EMHA AINUN NAJIB	
	Didik Santoso	PEKALONGAN DIALECT IN RAPROX BAND LYRICS	
	Maria Christiani sugiarto	A REFLECTION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD KID CARTOONS: A CASE STUDY OF FIRST GRADERS IN MARSUDIRINI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-3		PAKOEBUWONO C
	Asih Prihandini dan N. Denny Nugraha	KEARIFAN LOKAL MITIGASI BENCANA DALAM TRADISI SASTRA LISAN NUSANTARA	
	Yozar Firdaus Amrullah	MOTHER'S TONGUE INFLUENCE TOWARDS NAMING IN KEBONADEM VILLAGE	
	Muhammad Zulkarnain Ashya hifa	THE USE OF PERSONAL NAMES IN NAMING PRODUCTS	
	Ida Hendriyani	THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF COMMUNICATION APPROACH TOWARDS THE MOTIVATORS' SPEECH IN ORIFLAME	
	Bambang Hariyanto	THE IDENTITY OF JAVANESE PEOPLE (A STUDY ON SELAMATAN IN EAST JAVA, ETHNOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE)	
	Abadi Supriatin	BAHASA PERMOHONAN DI DALAM TRADISI KLIWONAN DI "SUMUR BERKAH" DESA WONoyoso KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN	
	Mastuti Ajeng Subianti	THE ANALYSIS OF FACE WANTS AS SELF IMAGE USED BY AGNES MONICA IN KICK ANDY SHOW	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-4		PAKOEBUWONO D
	Wuwuh Andayani	DISCOURSE CONNECTORS IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITINGS PRODUCED BY INDONESIAN EFL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
	Muhammad Nanang Qosim	PEDAGOGONOLOGIS SEBUAH KAJIAN FONOLOGI DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN	
	Juanda dan M. Rayhan Bustam	THE CREATION OF LANGUAGE THROUGH MOTTO (THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN A MOTTO OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTION)	
	Fitriansyah	PENDEKATAN EMIK-ETIK TERHADAP UPACARA PASAK INDONG SUKU TIDUNG DI DESA SALIMBATU, KECAMATAN TANJUNG PALAS TENGAH, KALIMANTAN UTARA KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGI	
	Sogimin	METAFORA YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH DALANG DALAM MELAKONKAN WAYANG KULIT	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-5		PAKOEBUWONO E
	Henny Krishnawati dan Defina	KESALAHAN DALAM PENENTUAN JENIS KALIMAT DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA TPB IPB	
	Emilia Ninik Aydawati	STUDENTS' DERIVATION MASTERY AND THEIR ABILITY IN ANSWERING READING QUESTIONS	
	Masitha Achmad Syukri	STRATEGI INTERAKSI EKSTRA-TEKSTUAL GURU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN TEKSTUAL SISWA TUNA GRAHITA	
	Titi Rokhayati	A STUDY ON STUDENTS' ABILITY IN CONDUCTING CONVERSATION WITH NATIVE SPEAKERS: CROSS CULTURAL ASPECT AND ADJUSTMENT	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	THE USE OF COHESIVE DEVICES IN RELATION TO THE QUALITY OF THE STUDENTS' ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING	
	Almira Irwaniyanti Utami	STUDENTS' MOTIVES IN SWITCHING FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN OR JAVANESE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SETTING	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	P. Ari Subagyo	NAFAS BAHASA JAWA DI JAGAT MAYA	
	Sri Andika Putri	REFLEKSI KEDUDUKAN PEREMPUAN MINANG DALAM PITARUAH AYAH	
	Erlita Rusnaningtias	BENTUK DAN FUNGSI KALIMAT TANYA DALAM TALK SHOW "INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB"	
	Ninuk Krismanti	BANJARESE IDEOLOGIES PORTRAYED IN SI PALUI	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Nungki Heriyati	WOMEN, LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL CHANGE	
	Nurhayati	(RE)-READING A KARTINI'S LETTER USING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS WACANA PERCAKAPAN SIARAN "ON AIR" RADIO DANGDUT INDONESIA: PENDEKATAN PRAGMATIK	
	Yenny Hartanto	RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN FLOUTING GRICE'S MAXIMS AS FOUND IN "PYGMALION".	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 C		CEMPAKA
	Deli Nirmala	LOCAL WISDOM IN JAVANESE PROVERBS (A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH)	
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	TINJAUAN RELATIVITAS BAHASA DALAM LAGU KERONCONG	
	Aan Setyawan	THE WEALTH CONCEPT OF JAVANESE SOCIETY: ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH IN CUBLAK-CUBLAK SUWENG FOLKSONG	
	Tatie Soedewo	THE LOSS OF IDENTITY OF SOME SUNDANESE CHILDREN IN BOGOR CITY DUE TO LACK OF EXPOSURE TO SUNDANESE LANGUAGE	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 D		MELATI
	Ridha Fadillah	IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH LEARNING MODEL BASED ON NEGATIVE ANXIETY REDUCTION THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM THEORY IN BANJARBARU SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	
	Kundharu Saddhono	MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TEKNIK STUDENT TEAMS ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KETERAMPILAN MENULIS NARASI MAHASISWA ASING DI UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET	
	Farikah	USING THEMATIC PROGRESSION PATTERNS WITH COOPERATIVE LEARNING METHOD (TP-CL) TO IMPROVE THE WRITING SKILL OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF UTM IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR2011/2012	
	Amrih Bkti Utami	THE IMPORTANCE OF NOTICING IN IMPROVING EFL STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Yudha Thianto	THE EVOLUTION OF A CHRISTIAN TEXT FROM SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY TO MODERN-DAY INDONESIAN: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL-GENERATIVE MODEL	
	Suparto	INDONESIAN NOUN PHRASE=NOUN+NOUN: A SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE	
	Won-Fill Jung, Eunchae Son, Jaemog Song Dan Jeesun Nam	SYNTACTICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SENTIMENT WORDS IN THE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY DECO	
	Sai-Rom Kim, Jeesun Nam Dan Hae-Yun Lee	ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EMOTION EXPRESSIONS DETECTED FROM ONLINE MOVIE REVIEWS	

DAY 2 (July 3, 2013)

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 A		ANGGREK 1
	Diyah Fitri Wulandari	THEMATIC STRUCTURE SHIFT FOUND IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF OBAMA'S SPEECH IN INDONESIA UNIVERSITY	
	Retno Hendrastuti	KAJIAN PENERJEMAHAN IDEOLOGI DENGAN PENDEKATAN APPRAISAL	
	Dyka Santi Des Anditya	THE TRANSLATION OF SHALL IN THE INDONESIAN VERSION OF ASEAN CHARTER: A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON PATTERNS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MODAL TRANSLATION	
	Baharuddin	TRANSLATION UNIT IN THE TRANSLATION OF AL-QURAN INTO INDONESIA	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 B		ANGGREK 2
	Mulyadi	VERBA "MIRIP TAKUT" DALAM BAHASA MELAYU ASAHAN	
	Agus Subiyanto	MOTION-DIRECTION SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN JAVANESE: A LEXICAL FUNCTIONAL APPROACH	
	Siti Jamzaroh	TIPOLOGI SINTAKSIS: URUTAN KATA DAN FRASA BAHASA BANJAR DAN IMPLIKASINYA	
	Mulyono	GEJALA INKORPORASI PADA BAHASA MEDIA CETAK	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 C		ANGGREK 3
	Mytha Candria	A FEMINIST STYLISTIC READING OF TRIYANTO TRIWIKROMO’S “TUJUH BELAS AGUSTUS TANPA TAHUN”	
	Ariya Jati	A LYRIC’S WORTH IN GESANG’S “CAPING GUNUNG”	
	Agus Edy Laksono	TINDAK ILOKUSI PROPAGANDA CAGUB-CAWAGUB JAWA TENGAH PERIODE 2013-2018	
	Ade Husnul Mawadah	PENGUNAAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM IKLAN LAYANAN MASYARAKAT SEBAGAI ALAT PEMERTAHANAN BUDAYA BANGSA (STUDI KASUS DI KOTA SERANG PROVINSI BANTEN)	
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 D		MELATI
	Christina	THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL MAIDS’ JAVANESE TO CHILDREN’S LANGUAGE (A CASE STUDY AT KAMPUNG KENTENG, KEJIWAN, WONOSOBO)	
	Bernadetta Yuniati Akbariah	METAPHORICAL SWITCHING: A LINGUISTIC REPERTOIRE OF MUSLIM JAVANESE PRIESTS	
	Swany Chiakrawati	CONFORMITY TOWARDS LOCAL WISDOM AMONG THE SAME INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE SPEAKERS	
	Syaifur Rochman	A SURVEY ON MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION IN LEARNING EFL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF JENDERAL SORDIRMAN UNIVERSITY	
	Syamsurizal	ANALISIS KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA PADA KASET PASAMBAHAN ADAT ALEK MARAPULAI BALERONG GRUP JAKARTA: SEBUAH KARAKTERISTIK KEARIFAN LOKAL ETNIS MINANGKABAU	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Agnes Widyaningrum	MULTICULTURAL ENGLISH CURRICULUM ACCOMODATATING LOCAL WISDOM	
	Ruth Hastutiningsih	ICT (WEB. DESIGN) AND JAVANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN INDONESIA: REVITALIZATION INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES	
	Prihantoro	ANNOTATION MODEL FOR LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN CORPUS: A LOCAL GRAMMAR FRAMEWORK	
	Sirajul Munir	DEVELOPING ISLAMIC-CONTENT BASED READING COMPREHENSION MATERIALS FOR ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION	
09.30 – 10.00 WIB	BREAK		ANGGREK

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
10.00 – 11.30 WIB	PLENNARY 2		ANGGREK
	Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo	ON UNDERSTANDING LOCAL WISDOM THROUGH RIDDLES IN JAVANESE, SUNDANESE, AND WOISIKA LANGUAGE	
	Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana, S.U., M.A.	KEBANGGAN BERBAHASA SEBAGAIMANA YANG TEREFEKSI DALAM WACANA TEKA-TEKI	
	Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, MA., Ph.D.	KEARIFAN LOKAL: PERTARUNGAN ANTARA TEKS IDEAL DAN TEKS SOSIAL	
	Moderator : Dr. Agus Subyanto, M.A.		
11.30 – 12.00 WIB	CLOSING		ANGGREK

SYNTACTICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SENTIMENT WORDS IN THE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY DECO

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1. Introduction

With the explosive growth of the Internet, there is a tremendous amount of user-produced opinions on all sorts of subjects, issues, events and products. Blogs, discussion boards, Social Networking Services (SNSs), and review sites that contain both critic and user reviews are commonly used to express opinions on movies, products and social issues. As these opinions are increasingly important, many researchers are turning their attention to a kind of automated text analysis called **opinion mining**, or **sentiment analysis**. More precisely, sentiment analysis is a research area that attempts to make automatic systems to determine human opinion from texts written in natural language.

Ultimately, sentiment analysis targets a polarity classification of a great deal of the opinion documents. The polarity classification of documents, however, should be preceded by that of each sentence belonging to the document, which is mostly performed on the basis of the polarity classification of individual keywords.

In the sentiment classification systems on the web, the most important thing is to distinguish between positive and negative opinions on the user's intentions. Essentially the sentiment classification systems based upon the polarity of individual keywords have major obstacles that the polarity of individual keywords could read differently in another context.

- (1) a. I was *sosad* and tired.
- b. The movie was very *sad*.

The word '*sad*' has commonly the negative polarity like the sentence (1a). In the movie review, however, the negative polarity of the word '*sad*' changed to the opposite polarity. This shows two important points. First, two major classifications such as positive and negative have some limits. Second, it is necessary to apply adequate analysis system to each domain such as movie reviews, political comments, and so on.

With these points in view, this paper aims to show how to categorize appropriately sentiment words in the entries of Korean electronic dictionary named DECO (Dictionnaire Electronique du Coréen: Nam 2010). DECO is a fundamental and critical Korean lexical store and it is available to apply to each domain later on. In DECO, all headwords are registered with linguistic information as follows:

- (2) LEMMA1, AS01+HAP+YAEP+QBIO+QXNG
- LEMMA2, VS08+PHO+YVEL+QTRA+QXPO

As shown above, a basic form LEMMA is coming first, and with a delimiter 'comma (,),' grammar category tag and inflectional class number are attached. This tag assigned with an inflectional class number calls a proper inflectional form. In this way, all surface forms can be recognized. Next, a series of optional information are attached by a delimiter '+', such as sub-classification information, morphological information, syntactic pattern information, semantic classification information, and polarity classification information. All headwords in DECO are registered with polarity markers (positive or negative), and therefore we could perform our sub-classification of sentiment words by using this information.

2. Related works

The first thing to construct proper sentiment analysis system is the categorization of subdivided sentiments. Many researchers have been trying to this: earlier studies tried to establish a category of basic emotions (Ekman 1972, Russell 1995). Sentiment categorization was gradually fine-grained (Plutchik 1980, Ekman 1999). Above all, Plutchik (1980) presented a model of fine-grained classification of sentiments called Plutchik's Wheel of Emotions. Plutchik's Wheel of Emotions classifies eight basic emotions and these emotions form four opposite pairs (i.e. *joy* versus *sadness*; *anger* versus *fear*; *trust* versus *disgust*; and *surprise* versus *anticipation*). Additionally, basic emotions can be expressed at different intensities and can mix with one another to form different emotions. Ultimately, emotions can have just one of basic emotion or a mixture of them. These are, however, arbitrary classifications by researcher's intuition and actual classifications of sentiment words have not been conducted.

Meanwhile, Kim (2001) proposed six subclasses of the sentiment words on the basis of actual corpus: [JOY/SADNESS/RAGE/FEAR/LOVE/DISGUST]. The problem with this classification is that there are many words which have a lot of subtle nuances. If each of these words were named individual

sentiment, too many subclasses will be made. These excessively detailed subclasses are unsuitable for automatic system. To overcome this problem, we first tagged each of subtle sentiments as individual sentiments, and integrated these individual sentiments into superordinate concept later on.

Basically, the agent who feels sentiments is an experiencer (A person who experiences). In the way an experiencer feels about an object, we divided sentiments into two main categories.

- (3) a. I was *sad* at the news.
b. (For me) He was *gorgeous*.

First, like (3a), an experiencer can feel something which is caused by the object or situation. We may call this 'emotion.' Second, like (3b), an experiencer can make a judgment about the value or level of something. We may call this 'evaluation.' On the basis of two main categories, we have come to these six emotions and four evaluations:

- (4) Emotions: Joy/Sadness/Surprise/Love/Disgust/Anxiety.
Evaluations: Positive/Negative/Neutral/Relative

Unlike Kim's subclasses, we made two new subclasses 'surprise' and 'anxiety'. And then, we put 'rage' into 'disgust' and 'fear' into 'surprise.' In addition, we divided evaluation into four subclasses on judgments of an experiencer. If an experiencer takes a positive/negative/neutral view of something, it is a positive/negative/neutral evaluation. Relative evaluations refer to a change of the polarity in context. According to these subclasses, we sub-classified a number of entries in DECO. We classified only nouns, adjectives, and verbs, which are parts of speech used to express a sentiment and consequently, about 160,000 words were sub-classified.

3. Sub-classification of Sentiment words in DECO

3.1. Nouns

In Korean electronic dictionary DECO, noun lists are composed of a list of simple nouns (ZNZ) and a list of complex nouns (ZNX). Simple noun list includes 34,919 headwords and Complex noun list includes 71,882 headwords. From each list, we selected all sort of the sentiment nouns. The detailed result is summarized in the table below.

	Items	Number	Examples
Simple Nouns	Emotions	Joy	63 <i>mancok</i> (satisfaction), <i>culkewum</i> (happiness), <i>khwaykam</i> (pleasure)
		Sadness	73 <i>konoy</i> (anguish), <i>koylowum</i> (distress), <i>wuwul</i> (gloom)
		Surprise	23 <i>kyengak</i> (astonishment), <i>kongpho</i> (fear), <i>nollawem</i> (surprise)
		Love	110 <i>mipum</i> (trust), <i>senho</i> (preference), <i>hokam</i> (fondness)
		Disgust	104 <i>nayngtay</i> (disfavor), <i>myelsi</i> (contempt), <i>pwunki</i> (resentment),
		Anxiety	22 <i>tongceng</i> (pity), <i>yemlye</i> (anxiety), <i>wulye</i> (concern)
	Evaluations	Complex	7 <i>kolak</i> (joy and sorrow), <i>aylak</i> (grief and pleasure)
		Positive	861 <i>thukhyo</i> (efficacy), <i>phyenli</i> (convenience), <i>phwungyo</i> (richness)
		Negative	1022 <i>mwunung</i> (incapacity), <i>mikay</i> (uncivilizedness), <i>akchwi</i> (stench)
		Neutral	66 <i>tongtung</i> (equality), <i>pitung</i> (similarity), <i>cwungkan</i> (middle)
Complex Nouns	Emotions	Relative	280 <i>kukchi</i> (the ultimate), <i>yupyel</i> (unusualness), <i>thukyu</i> (uniqueness)
		Joy	46 <i>chwungcokkam</i> (satisfaction), <i>huyyelkam</i> (euphoria), <i>sengcwikam</i> (sense of accomplishment)
		Sadness	88 <i>kelikam</i> (distance), <i>konghekam</i> (void), <i>pithongkam</i> (sorrow)
		Surprise	24 <i>kangpakkam</i> (obsession), <i>kongphosim</i> (fear), <i>kyengakkam</i> (astonishment)
		Love	44 <i>yutaykam</i> (fellowship), <i>conkyengsim</i> (respect), <i>chinmilkam</i> (intimacy)
		Disgust	39 <i>kepwukam</i> (repulsion), <i>cekkaysim</i> (hostility), <i>paysinkam</i> (sense of betrayal)
	Evaluations	Anxiety	6 <i>kachaykkam</i> (conscience), <i>miankam</i> (sorriness), <i>yenminkam</i> (sympathy)
		Positive	492 <i>kusmyenseng</i> (diligence), <i>swuikseng</i> (profitability), <i>cheykyeyhwa</i> (systematization)
		Negative	317 <i>kangapseng</i> (coercion), <i>nakhwuseng</i> (underdevelopment), <i>phiphyeyhwa</i> (impoverishment)
		Neutral	19 <i>kyuntunghwa</i> (equalization), <i>cwunglipseng</i> (neutrality), <i>phyengkyunhwa</i> (leveling)
		Relative	630 <i>kapyenseng</i> (variability), <i>taycwungseng</i> (popularity), <i>thongsokhwa</i> (popularization),

Table 1. Sentiment Sub-Classification of the Nouns

As shown in the <table 1>, evaluation nouns outnumber emotion nouns in both simple and complex nouns. We can find that the most frequent emotions in simple nouns are in the order of 'love > disgust > sadness > joy > anxiety = surprise,' whereas those in complex nouns in the order of 'sadness > joy > love > disgust > surprise > anxiety.' On the other hand, the most frequent evaluations in simple

nouns are in the order of 'negative > positive > relative > neutral,' whereas those in complex nouns in the order of 'relative > positive > negative > neutral.'

Furthermore, if we look at these simple sentiment nouns with semantic class codes defined in DECO-Tagset, among 402 emotion nouns, 169 emotion nouns had QPSI ('psychological experience') tag and 102 emotion nouns had QPES ('human humanity') tag, whereas among 2,229 evaluation nouns, 214 evaluation nouns had QPRO ('property') tag, 185 had QPES tag, and 144 had QBIC ('biological change') tag. (Complex nouns have no semantic class cods.)

Meanwhile, in Korean vocabularies, there are many Sino-Korean nouns. Chinese character can have one meaning in one syllable. Thus, From among Sino-Korean nouns, disyllabic nouns can have different two meanings and these make complex emotion nouns such as '*kolak*' and '*aylak*'.

Morphologically, in complex nouns, some specific suffixes shown in sentiment subclasses are considered. Complex nouns which have forms of 'X-*kam*' (a sense of something) and 'X-*sim*' (a mind of something) are classified into emotion, whereas nouns which have forms of 'X-*hwa*' (something which are brought into a new state) and 'X-*seng*' (character/nature of something) are classified into evaluations.

3.2. Adjectives

When an experiencer makes a judgment about object using adjectives, different adjectives are used according to the type of object: Human (Hum) and Non-Restricted (Nr). We, thus, divided evaluation adjectives into Hum-evaluation adjectives and Nr-evaluation adjectives. Hum-evaluation adjectives are used for human only, whereas Nr-evaluation adjectives are used without any restrictions.

According to these subclasses, we sub-classified the sentiment adjectives with 6,683 headwords in DECO. The detailed result is summarized in the table below.

Items		Number	Examples	
Emotions	Joy	102	<i>kamkyeksulepta</i> (be moved), <i>hungkyepta</i> (be joyous), <i>yengkwangsulepta</i> (be glorious),	
	Sadness	184	<i>kotokhata</i> (be lonely), <i>selepta</i> (be sad), <i>chimwulhata</i> (be depressed)	
	Surprise	96	<i>twulyepta</i> (be afraid), <i>ayenhata</i> (be amazed), <i>eltueltelhata</i> (be dazed)	
	Love	41	<i>kamsahata</i> (be grateful), <i>socwunghata</i> (be precious), <i>calangsulepta</i> (be proud)	
	Disgust	139	<i>noyepta</i> (be angray), <i>mipta</i> (be detestable), <i>wenmangsulepta</i> (be reproachful)	
	Anxiety	22	<i>kayepta</i> (be pathetic), <i>mianhata</i> (be sorry), <i>kekcengsulepta</i> (be anxious)	
Evaluations	Human	Positive	440	<i>sangnyanghata</i> (be kind), <i>yethukhata</i> (be intelligent), <i>pwucilenhata</i> (be diligent)
		Negative	749	<i>kemanhata</i> (be arrogant), <i>thamyoksulepta</i> (be greedy), <i>ongcolhata</i> (be narrow-minded)
		Neutral	-	-
		Relative	36	<i>yeyminhata</i> (be sensitive), <i>ciptyohata</i> (be tenacious), <i>kwamwukhata</i> (be reticent)
	Non-Restricted	Positive	761	<i>thakwelhata</i> (be excellent), <i>hyangkilopta</i> (be fragrant), <i>hyeksincekita</i> (be innovative)
		Negative	856	<i>cicepwunhata</i> (be dirty), <i>helumhata</i> (be shabby), <i>pwucayensulepta</i> (be unnatural)
		Neutral	57	<i>taytungghata</i> (be equal), <i>yusahata</i> (be similar), <i>pangpwulhata</i> (be alike)
		Relative	564	<i>aptocekita</i> (be overwhelming), <i>phyengihata</i> (be simple) <i>toklipcekita</i> (be independent)

Table 2. Sentiment Sub-Classification of the Adjectives

In general, adjectives are made by putting the suffix '-*hata*' after nouns. In this way, sentiment nouns such as '*kamkyek*' and '*socwung*' become sentiment adjectives ('*kamkyekhata*' and '*socwunghata*'). Furthermore, in evaluation adjectives, word form 'X-*sulepta*' is in more common. This is caused by the meaning of 'X-*sulepta*.' It means there is specific property which is defined as X.

If we consider <table 2>, like nouns, evaluation adjectives outnumber emotion adjectives. Among evaluation adjectives, Nr-adjectives outnumber Hum-adjectives. In addition, the most frequent evaluations in both Hum-adjectives and Nr-adjectives are in the order of 'negative > positive > relative > neutral,' whereas the most frequent emotions in adjectives are in the order of 'sadness > disgust > joy > surprise > love > anxiety.'

Furthermore, among 584 emotion adjectives, 410 emotion nouns had QPSI tag. On the other hand, among 1,225 Hum-evaluation adjectives, 480 Hum-evaluation adjectives had QCHA ('character') tag, 305 had QATT ('attitude') tag, and 166 had QVIS ('vision') tag, whereas among 2,238 Nr-evaluation adjectives, 589 Nr-evaluation adjectives had QLOG ('logical assessment') tag, 277 had QPRT ('perception') tag, and 264 had QATT tag.

3.3. Verbs

Like adjectives, different verbs are used on the type of object, too: Human (Hum) and Non-Restricted (Nr). Based upon these subclasses, we sub-classified the sentiment verbs with 45,981 headwords in DECO. The detailed result is presented below.

Items		Number	Examples
Emotions	Joy	236	<i>thongkhwayhata</i> (be delightful), <i>holkapwunhaycita</i> (become lighthearted)
	Sadness	317	<i>thongkokhata</i> (wail), <i>hanthanhata</i> (lament), <i>pikwanhata</i> (take a pessimistic)
	Surprise	203	<i>kepmekta</i> (scare), <i>nollata</i> (surprise), <i>humchishata</i> (be startled)
	Love	267	<i>salanghata</i> (love), <i>cohahata</i> (like), <i>chingchanhata</i> (compliment)
	Disgust	735	<i>yokhata</i> (swear), <i>helttutta</i> (slander), <i>pwemmohata</i> (get angry)
	Anxiety	43	<i>kekcenghata</i> (worry), <i>pwulssanghata</i> (pity), <i>kayewehata</i> (feel for somebody)
Evaluations	Human	Positive	552 <i>wuahaycita</i> (become elegant), <i>chincelhaycita</i> (become kind)
		Negative	1,649 <i>kansahayhata</i> (become sly), <i>ketulekkelita</i> (put on airs)
		Neutral	-
		Relative	12 <i>kwamwukhaycita</i> (become reticent), <i>tanhohaycita</i> (become resolute)
	Non-Restricted	Positive	617 <i>myenglyohaycita</i> (become clear), <i>alumtawecita</i> (become beautiful)
		Negative	528 <i>isanghaycita</i> (become strange), <i>hyunghaycita</i> (become ugly)
		Neutral	31 <i>kathacita</i> (become equal), <i>hupsahaycita</i> (become similar)
		Relative	115 <i>kyekhwatoyta</i> (be intensified), <i>tanswunhaycita</i> (become simple)

Table 3. Sentiment Sub-Classification of the Verbs

Generally, sentiment verbs are formed by adding specific suffixes after sentiment adjectives: ‘-ehata’ and ‘-ecita.’

- (5) a. *kunyenunyeypputa.* (She is pretty.)
 b. *nanunkunyelulyeyppehanta.* (I feel she is pretty. → I fond of her.)
 (6) a. *nanunsulphecyessta.* (I became sad.)
 b. *kunyenunalumtawecyessta.* (She became pretty.)

First, ‘X-ehata’ means an experiencer has the feeling of X toward an object. Like (5b), a sentiment adjective ‘yeypputa’ is changed into a sentiment verb ‘yeyppehata.’ On the other hand,

‘X-ecita’ means an experiencer become state of X or it seems to an experiencer that an object becomes state of X. The former meaning is classified as emotion verbs like (6a), and the latter meaning is classified as evaluation verbs (6b).

In <table 3>, like nouns and adjectives, evaluation verbs outnumber emotion verbs, too. Unlike adjectives, among evaluation verbs, Hum-verbs outnumber Nr-verbs. Meanwhile, the most frequent emotions in verbs are in the order of ‘disgust > sadness > love > joy > surprise > anxiety.’ On the other hand, the most frequent evaluations in Hum-verbs are in the order of ‘negative > positive > relative > neutral,’ whereas those in Nr-verbs in the order of ‘positive > negative > relative > neutral.’

In 1,801 emotion verbs, 963 emotion verbs had QPSI tag and 339 had QPRC (‘property change’) tag. On the other hand, among 2,213 Hum-evaluationverbs, 573 Hum-evaluation verbs had QPRC tag, 424 Hum-evaluationverbs had QBIC tag, 406 had QINA (‘individual activity’) tag, 402 had QATT tag, and 313 had QMOM (‘motion’) tag, whereas in 1,291 Nr-evaluationverbs, 1190 Nr-evaluationverbs had QPRC tag.

4. Morpho-Semantic distribution of Sentiment words in DECO

Even though the sub-notions of sentiment or emotion, at the conceptual level, seem to be universal, the linguistic devices corresponding to these concepts are diverse dependent on individual human languages. According to Han(2006), the most frequent sentiment idiomatic expressions in Russian are in the order of ‘rage/fear/love/joy/sadness’, whereas those in Korean emerge in the order of ‘sadness/fear/joy/disgust/love.’ The idiosyncratic properties inherent in lexical entities of each language should be analyzed and described in detail so that the social and cultural values connected to each language are preserved and better understood.

In this sense, we tried to observe an emotional distribution of the emotion nouns, adjectives, and verbs which are classified earlier. The result is shown below.

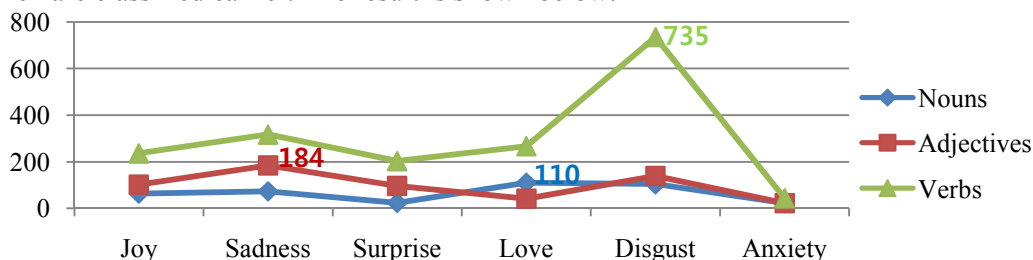


Figure 1. Emotion words of the nouns, adjective, and verbs

According to <Figure 1>, negative emotion (sadness and disgust) comprises a large proportion of each part of speech, by and large. This means Korean people use negative emotion words a lot. Especially, negative emotion in emotion verbs is prominent, and this is caused by the number of evaluation adjectives. In other words, when ‘-ehata’ and ‘-ecita’ are added to evaluation adjectives, the large number of evaluation adjectives is changed into emotion verbs, like examples of (7) presented below.

- (7) a. *kununkenpangcita*. (He is arrogant.)
 b. *nanunkululkenpangcyehata*. (I think he is arrogant.)

According to <Table 2> that I presented earlier, negative evaluation adjectives (Hum-evaluation adjectives and Nr-evaluation adjectives) make up the largest portion of evaluation adjectives—the negatives are 1,605, the positives are 1,201, the relatives positive are 600, and the relatives are 57. These negative evaluation adjectives are formed by adding ‘-hata’ and ‘-sulepta’ to negative evaluation nouns. Ultimately, the number of negative evaluation nouns has influence on negative emotion verbs. The most frequent evaluations in nouns are in the order of ‘negative > positive > relative > neutral.’

5. Conclusion

In this study, we aimed for description of sentiment as a key factor of sentiment analysis which decides the polarity of opinion sentences. To achieve this, first, we establish subclasses of sentiments: emotions <JOY/SADNESS/SURPRISE/LOVE/DISGUST/ANXIETY> and evaluations <POSITIVE/NEGATIVE/NEUTRAL/RELATIVE>. According to these subclasses, we classified sentiment nouns, adjective, and verbs. Next, with this word list, we examined appearance frequency of the sentiment words. As a result, the frequency order was ‘disgust > sadness > love > joy > surprise > anxiety.’ Based upon these results, we came to the following conclusions.

Firstly, we overcome the limits of the earlier studies and we constructed basic emotion ontology which has representative. The earlier studies classified the sentiment words based upon our intuition (Nam 1997, Kim et al. 2010). Because of ambiguity of intuition, however, these studies show differences in the selection of sentiment words. In order to overcome this ambiguity, we categorized sentiment words in the entries of Korean electronic dictionary DECO and based upon this classification, we constructed sentiment ontology.

Secondly, this study conducted a comparative analysis and this data can be the most fundamental and important data for understanding the characteristics of Korean. Furthermore, sentiment ontology constructed through this study can be extended in various languages. In other words, the idiosyncratic properties inherent in lexical entities of each language should be analyzed and described in detail so that the social and cultural values connected to each language are preserved and better understood.

Finally, our research will become useful tool for sentiment analysis. We constructed electronic dictionary to enable computational process to classify appropriately the sentiment analysis of subjective documents such as online movie reviews or new product evaluations in users’ blogs. Recent studies are based on actual corpus. In each domain of actual documents, repetition by very limited vocabularies and patterns is shown, and this approach accomplished a great deal. In this approach, however, each researcher has constructed different corpus, and for this reason, different results have been shown. Our research, thus, can provide stable and integrated base.

With these in mind, we are expecting to improve accuracy of classification in DECO and add the entries such as neologism, informal term, and so on. We are also expecting to construct grammar graph to apply our dictionary in computational processes appropriately. As a matter of fact, it will be necessary to construct adequate sentiment analysis systems for each domain on the basis of our current classification of sentiment words in DECO.

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